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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

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FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN.
R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APRIL, 1917.

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ENTRY PORTS FOR FOREIGN COTTON, COTTON WASTE, USED BURLAP, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 2, 1917.

DEAR SIRS: (*a*) The attention of cotton permittees is respectfully called to the provision of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States that "Permits will be issued for the ports of Boston, New York, and San Francisco, and such other ports as may be specified in the permits." For all forms of cotton, cotton waste, burlap, etc., for which disinfection is required in the regulations as a condition of consumption entry, the ports of entry specified in the permits will be limited to the ports listed in this regulation, and such other northern ports as now or hereafter may have disinfecting plants licensed by the board. All forms of cotton or other products included under the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States, provision for the consumption entry of which without disinfection is made in these regulations, may be permitted entry at any port in the United States at which the board maintains inspection service. If, however, on inspection such products should prove to be of a grade requiring disinfection under the regulations provision must be made either for the prompt transfer of such products to a port of entry where disinfection can be made, the routing to be approved by the board, or for the prompt return of the products to the country of origin. Such transfer or return must, in each instance, be authorized by the board.

(*b*) In case of cotton entering the United States for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to foreign countries, the ports of entry for such cotton and the route through the United States over which such cotton will be allowed to move,

will be designated in the permit and such entry will be limited to the ports listed in regulation 2, and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits, and the routing will be limited to the most direct means of conveyance to destination in the foreign country. (See HB–45.)

(*c*) Permits will be required for cotton arriving at a port of entry of the United States for immediate export. The application for such permit and the notice of arrival and notice of exportation should conform to similar applications and notices in relation to consumption entries of cotton. The ports of entry for cotton arriving in the United States for immediate export will be limited to the ports listed in regulation 2, and such other northern ports as may be specified in the permits.

(*d*) In case of cotton waste originating in the Dominion of Canada, an administrative provision has been made for the shipment in bond of such waste from the border port of arrival to such other port as may be designated in the permit where inspection and other necessary requirements of entry can be met. In the case of grades of waste requiring disinfection, such final ports of entry will necessarily correspond with the ports of entry for cotton, or other products requiring disinfection under the regulations. In the case of grades of waste which do not require disinfection as a condition of entry, any other port at which the board maintains inspection service may be designated, including interior ports. If, however, on inspection such cotton waste should prove to be of a grade requiring disinfection, it must either be promptly transferred to a port of entry where disinfection can be made, the routing to be approved by the board, or returned to the country of origin. Such transfer or return must, in each instance, be authorized by the board.

(*e*) Full compliance with the requirements of entry of foreign cotton into the United States must be made at the port of entry designated in the permit. If, however, through ignorance of these requirements or some unexpected exigency of traffic, shipments of cotton should arrive at a port of entry other than that designated in the permit and one at which the conditions of entry can not be met, provision for the immediate transfer, of such consignment, either without unloading or by transshipment, may be made from the port of first arrival to one of the ports where full compliance with the conditions of entry can be met. Such transfer and the routing must, in each instance, be authorized by the board.

(*f*) The term "port of entry," therefore, as used in the cotton regulations should not be confused with the customs ports of entry, which may include, in addition to the exterior ports of the country, any interior port to which imported goods may be shipped in bond for final entry and collection of duty.

(*g*) It should be remembered that the restrictions on ports of entry herein set forth as to cotton, burlap, etc., are to prevent the introduction of the pink boll worm into the United States. This purpose would be largely defeated if cotton or other products covered in the regulations for which disinfection is required as a condition of entry were permitted entry at any port for cross-country shipment in bond to a port where disinfection and full compliance with the conditions of entry could be met.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

COTTON FUMIGATION PLANTS MUST BE LICENSED.

Washington, D. C., *April 6, 1917.*

Dear Sirs: In view of the facts that plants for the disinfection of cotton and other products included under the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States must be approved as to apparatus and methods by the Federal Horticultural Board, and that such plants receive and hold for a longer or shorter period cotton and other products sent to them for disinfection, and, further,

may collect and sell cotton wastage; etc., the board has determined to issue a license to all such plants, approving the disinfection apparatus and methods, and giving authorization to receive and hold for the purpose of disinfection or storage imported cotton or other products included in these regulations, and for the collection, disinfection, and disposal of cotton wastage, etc.

Such plants will be required to maintain properly screened warehouses or rooms for the storage of cotton held for fumigation or held subsequent to fumigation, including the storage of any wastage which may be collected, in compliance with the conditions given in regulation 10 of the regulations referred to. Such storage in screened warehouses or rooms will not be required of imported cotton which is fumigated immediately on receipt from the car, lighter, or other means of conveyance to the fumigating plant and after fumigation is immediately loaded for shipment and distribution to licensees. It shall, however, apply to all cotton which it is necessary to store for a period exceeding a week, either prior to or subsequent to fumigation. Provision for such temporary storage in unscreened premises for a longer period may be made where urgent necessity therefor is shown to the board and indorsed by the inspector of the board.

This license will at the same time give authority for the reclamation and holding of leakage or wastage from foreign cotton and the subsequent disposal of such leakage or wastage to other licensees.

A modified form of application for such license is inclosed. It should be filled out and returned to the board, when, subject to approval of the disinfecting apparatus and determination of compliance with the conditions herein set forth, a license authorizing the disinfection and storage of foreign cotton and the reclamation of leakage or wastage from such cotton will be issued.

Notification of the collection of leakage or wastage should be made on the form "Importer or broker's notice of arrival of cotton at port of entry" (see regulation 6), which should be modified to show where the leakage or wastage has been collected and whether it is from fumigated or unfumigated cotton. Such notification should be made weekly where practicable and in no case should the report of the collection of a bag or bale of waste be delayed more than a month (see also Circular Letter HB–78).

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

ENTRY PROCEDURE UNDER THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, D. C., *April 10, 1917.*

Dear Sirs: The detailed statement herein given of the successive steps of the entry procedure under the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton, cotton waste, burlap, etc., into the United States, is drawn up for the information of the board and of its inspectors, and with the object of securing uniformity of action at the different ports of entry. It is recognized that there may be variation in the normal customs procedure at different ports of entry, and, therefore, any reasonable modification which may be shown to be necessary at different ports of entry will be approved by the board.

(*a*) With each entry of cotton, notice of arrival, on forms provided for the purpose, should be presented in duplicate, with the necessary entry papers, by the permittee (or his agent) at the entry division of the customhouse.

(*b*) The customs entry clerk should scrutinize these papers, ascertain that the notice of arrival is in duplicate and is in agreement with the permit indicated thereon, and that it meets the requirements specified in regulation 6. Should the entry clerk discover any irregularity or omission in this notice, entry should be withheld and the

permittee should be required to supply the omission or to correct the error. If the duplicate notices of arrival are in proper form, they should be stamped with the entry number, be indorsed by the collector of customs and then transmitted to the inspector of the board. In respect to shipments of materials coming under the provisos to regulations 7 and 15, the entry clerk should see that the shipper's certificate called for under these provisos is submitted and is in proper form. The customs entry clerk should also require that a redelivery bond be filed with every entry of raw cotton and such other materials as are then known to require disinfection. Should the entry clerk be in doubt as to the proper procedure, the permittee should be referred to the inspector of the board for instructions.

(*c*) That the notices of arrival are correct and complete should be confirmed by the inspector of the board, who should also initial them. One copy should be forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, and the other retained by the inspector.

(*d*) Customs delivery permits for raw cotton should be stamped by the entry clerk "Released under disinfection bond and transfer authorized to fumigation plant (or licensed store) at....."

(*e*) Customs delivery permits for all forms of manufactured or cleaned cotton, cotton grown in the United States if in its original containers, cotton waste, second hand or used gunnies, burlaps, etc., covered by the regulations, should be stamped "Not to be delivered until released by the Federal Horticultural Board."

(*f*) The actual inspection, by an inspector of the board, of the classes of merchandise mentioned in paragraph (*e*) should follow, and, in accordance with his findings, the customs delivery permits should either be stamped by him as directed in paragraph (*d*), or stamped "Inspected and released," with the date and his signature. In case the customs delivery permit has not reached the dock when inspection is made, a written release may be mailed, or be turned over to the importer or to his agent, for transmission to the customs inspector of the importing vessel. The importer or his broker should be notified in writing of the results of the inspection, and, when one is required, of the necessity of filing with the collector of a redelivery bond, if that was not done when the entry was lodged. Such notification may be made orally or by telephone, but confirmation should be made in writing.

(*g*) Fumigation plants should be required to fumigate cotton or other products as promptly as possible after they are received. The inspector should make out daily reports on the forms entitled "Daily record of cotton fumigation" and "Memorandum of disinfection," the latter to be made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the inspector and the other to be forwarded to Washington. Disinfected cotton covered by the daily memoranda of disinfection may be distributed to licensees without waiting until the entire shipment has been disinfected and the bond released. (See HB–42 for directions for disinfection.)

(*h*) The release of imported cotton from bond, namely, the written notice to be given to the collector of customs that the cotton has been properly disinfected, will be transmitted from Washington on receipt of memoranda of disinfection covering the disinfection of the shipment as a whole when there is no short shipment, or covering each specific entry when there is a short shipment. A copy of the release will also be sent to the inspector of the board. (See HB–38.)

(*i*) One of the duplicate notices of arrival, together with all other records relating to the entry, including the inspector's copy of the final release (*h*), should be appropriately filed in the office of the inspector so that the complete history of each entry will be available.

Yours very truly,

C. L. Marlatt,
Chairman of Board.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

Raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls prohibited importation in the mails, regardless of the origin of the products.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, April 7, 1917.

Referring to the notice of this office, dated the 2d of December, 1916, announcing that raw or unmanufactured cotton and cotton seed (including seed cotton) and cottonseed hulls are prohibited importation in the mails from any foreign country except from the locality of the Imperial Valley of the State of Lower California, Mexico, this department is now advised by the Secretary of Agriculture that for the future the prohibition should be extended so as to cover the products named regardless of their origin.

The notice above mentioned, which is printed on page 2 of the Postal Guide for January, 1917, is modified accordingly.

Postmasters and other postal officials are directed to give careful attention and the widest possible publicity to the foregoing, and cause to be returned to origin immediately all mail importations of the products mentioned, except only such as are ordered by, or intended for, and addressed to the "Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

OTTO PRAEGER,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

[The necessary information regarding this order has been communicated to the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, Switzerland, for notification to the countries comprising the Postal Union.]

(T. D. 37129.) PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—ADMISSION OF COTTON, ETC.

Amendment No. 10 to the regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the importation of cotton and amendment No. 4 to notice of quarantine No. 8 published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
April 18, 1917.

TO OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

The appended copies of amendment No. 10 to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton, which were referred to in T. D. 36168 of February 16, 1916, and amendment No. 4 to notice of quarantine No. 8, which notice is published in T. D. 33754 of June 23, 1913, are published for the information and guidance of officers of the customs and others concerned.

BYRON R. NEWTON, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows the text of the amendments.]

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 26.

[Effective on and after June 1, 1917.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further spread of a dangerous plant disease known as the White-Pine Blister Rust (*Peridermium strobi* Kleb.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, to quarantine all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under the authority conferred by section 8 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (Public, No. 390, 64th Cong.), do hereby quarantine all the States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and by this notice of quarantine

No. 26 do order that no five-leafed pines, or currant or gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*) shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside the quarantined area; and, further, that no five-leafed pines or black currant plants shall be moved or allowed to move interstate to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Restrictions now or hereafter inforced by any State on the entry into such State of the plants named in this quarantine are in no wise affected by this quarantine.

This quarantine shall not apply to the movement by the United States Department of Agriculture of the plants named for experimental or scientific purposes.

This notice of quarantine shall become and be effective on and after June 1, 1917.

Done at Washington this 21st day of April, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 7.

[Effective on and after June 1, 1917.]

The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture that a plant disease known as white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi* Kleb.), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in Europe and Asia, and may be brought to the United States on currants and gooseberries (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*).

Now, therefore, I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred by section 7 of the act of Congress approved August 20, 1912, known as the plant quarantine act (37 Stat., 315), do hereby declare that it is necessary, in order to prevent the further introduction into the United States of the white-pine blister rust, to forbid the importation into the United States from each and every country of Europe and Asia of all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*).

On and after June 1, 1917, and until further notice, by virtue of section 7 of said act of August 20, 1912, the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia of all species and varieties of currants and gooseberries (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*), except for experimental or scientific purposes by the Department of Agriculture, is prohibited.

Notice of quarantine No. 7 is amended accordingly.

Done at Washington this 21st day of April, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The following press notice was issued from the office of information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.]

QUARANTINES ON FIVE-LEAFED PINES AND CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST.

Two orders have just been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective June 1, 1917, on account of the white-pine blister rust. One of these orders prohibits the further importation of currant and gooseberry plants from Europe and Asia. The other order quarantines all the States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and prohibits the movement from these States to points outside the quarantined area of all five-leafed pines and currant and gooseberry plants. There is a further prohibition of the movement of five-leafed pines and black currant plants to any point outside the heavily infected region comprising the New England States and the State of New York. This additional quarantine is made for the purpose of protecting other quarantined States, as well as the remainder of the country, from possible infection by white-pine blister rust by means of the plants mentioned.

While this domestic quarantine, as noted, does not become effective until June 1, the attention of all nurserymen is called to the fact that in the meantime their voluntary agreement of a year or more ago not to ship any white pines or currant or gooseberry plants into the Rocky Mountain and the Pacific Slope States is expected to remain in full force and effect, and the inspectors of these Western States have been notified of this understanding.

CORN DISEASES.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 24.

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), it is ordered that Notice of Quarantine No. 24 on corn diseases, promulgated April 29, 1916, effective on and after July 1, 1916, which forbids the importation into the United States, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and of the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, amended March 1, 1917, effective April 1, 1917, so as to permit the importation of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) from Japan and Manchuria under regulation, be, and the same is hereby, still further amended so as to permit the importation of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) from all of the countries included in Notice of Quarantine No. 24 under the regulations provided for in amendment No. 1.

Done at Washington this 23d day of April, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

D. F. Houston,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF CITRUS CANKER.

Washington, D. C., *April 16, 1917.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that a dangerous disease known as citrus canker, not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and in the Union of South Africa, and that infected fruit is coming to the United States. It therefore becomes the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to consider the advisability of prohibiting the further importation of citrus fruits from the countries and localities above named, including oranges, lemons, pomelos or grapefruit, and all other citrus fruits.

In compliance with section 7 of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat., 315), a public hearing will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Room 410, Bieber Building, at 10 o'clock a. m., on May 8, 1917, in order that any person interested in the subject of this proposed quarantine may be heard, either in person or by attorney.

The citrus-canker disease was introduced into the Gulf region of the United States, presumably in 1911, from the Orient. The western citrus-fruit districts of California, New Mexico, and Arizona are still free from this disease. Upwards of $1,000,000 of Federal and State funds have been expended in fighting the disease in Florida and other States of the Gulf region. A vigorous attempt to exterminate the citrus canker, involving the destruction by burning of between five and ten million dollars' worth of citrus trees, is being made, with prospects of successful outcome in several, if not all, of the infected States.

To protect the United States from reinfection from abroad and to safeguard the clean-up work which was being started, the further importation of citrus plants from

all foreign countries was prohibited by a quarantine promulgated December 10, 1914. It now develops, through the inspection service of the Federal Horticultural Board, that canker-infected citrus fruits are frequently being brought to the United States from the Orient, with the risk of their being the source of infection for citrus-growing regions now free from this disease and others in which the disease is rapidly being exterminated. At present commercial importations from this region are of comparatively small amount, but perhaps an even greater danger comes from the bringing in of small shipments for personal use of small lots by returning travelers. It therefore becomes necessary to consider the advisability of prohibiting the further entry of such fruits from regions known to be infected with citrus canker.

[The following press notice was issued from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Apr. 18, 1917.]

PROPOSED QUARANTINE ON CITRUS FRUITS.

PUBLIC HEARING TO BE HELD ON THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITING IMPORTATIONS FROM THE ORIENT AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A public hearing on the proposed quarantine on imported citrus fruit will be held at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in Room 410, 1358 B Street SW., at 10 o'clock on May 8. The proposed quarantine is due to the fact that citrus canker is known to exist in eastern and southeastern Asia, the Philippine Islands, Oceania, Malayan Archipelago, Japan, and South Africa, and that fruit infected with the disease is being imported into the United States from these regions. If adopted, the quarantine will prohibit the further importation from these sections of such fruit as oranges, lemons, and grapefruit.

The commercial importations from the countries affected by the proposed quarantine are so small at the present time that the chief danger is believed to consist in small lots of fruit brought in for personal use by returning travelers. As a precaution against the introduction of citrus canker into this country, the importation of citrus plants has been prohibited since December of 1914. The disease, however, can be brought in on fruits as well as on plants.

Citrus canker has already made its way into the Gulf region of the United States, presumably in 1911, from the Orient. The Federal and State authorities are now fighting the disease and a vigorous attempt to exterminate it by the burning of citrus trees is being made, with prospects of success in several of the infected States. The campaign is expensive, however, as it involves the burning of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of citrus trees. Moreover, the western fruit districts of California, New Mexico, and Arizona are still free from the infection and every effort is being made to keep them so.

ADDITIONAL ROUTING FOR SONORA ORANGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 28, 1917.*

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: In addition to the routings already authorized for the shipment of oranges from Sonora, Mexico, through the United States in bond to Canada, the following routing is respectfully recommended: Southern Pacific, Nogales to El Paso; El Paso & Southwestern system, El Paso to Tucumcari, N. Mex.; thence over the Rock Island lines to Chicago. From that point the oranges will move over either one of the lines already authorized to Canada.

It is understood that all shipments made over this route are subject to the same conditions governing shipments over the other routes, namely, that the fruit is to be shipped through the United States in refrigerator cars; that the fruit will be inspected by an agent of this department at Nogales, who will give a certificate of inspection to the customs officer at that port; and that the cars are to be fumigated in Canada with hydrocyanic-acid gas before they are returned to the United States.

You are respectfully requested to authorize this routing and to notify the collector of customs at Nogales.

Respectfully, D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetable upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, Natal or Kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and the plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

On account of the likelihood of carriage of gipsy moth with stone and quarry products, these products have been placed under quarantine and regulations similar to those governing the movement interstate of plants and plant products listed in the preceding paragraph. This quarantine is under the authority given in the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture approved August 11, 1916, and is administered by the Federal Horticultural Board.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported in compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

Nursery stock.—In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, cotton, and corn, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

Irish potato.—The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or

alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

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